

THE DAILY HERALD.

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How long can a fire chief be suspended 'ere he die?

Quay has consented to become a candidate. What else can a man do in leap year?

Amelle Rives Chanler is going to try her luck on "The Quick or the Dead" again.

The fact that he is the candidate of the Quaker state should make Quay many friends.

Is it not about time for the law and order society to come to rescue of the city's good name?

The Venezuelans seem determined to have a war. They may have to compromise on a revolution.

Maher's eyes are not so bad but he can see almost certain defeat with state's prison in the distance.

Protection and free silver may go together but no cathode ray discovers any connection between them.

Professor Garner can hear more monkey talk in congress in a day than he can hear in Africa in a year.

Professor Salvioni, of Perugia, Italy, has discovered a method by which the X rays can be seen. Hurrah for Salvioni!

McKinley men are said to view Cutler's candidacy with alarm. The New Orleans senator even views it with fire alarm.

It was a very quiet day yesterday throughout the city, owing to the absence of quarreling among the municipal authorities.

When the city attorney got his office he showed his pull. When he broke in the door of the gambling den he showed his push.

McKinley understands the art of advertising best of all the Republican candidates. And he who best advertises best succeeds.

The British authorities cannot keep their hands off Venezuela. At the present time an English ship is at the mouth of the Orinoco taking soundings.

From the pulpit Mary Yellin declares that she loves ex-Governor Leavelle as a private citizen. This is one of the hardest things the ex-Populist governor will have to bear.

When a test vote on silver comes Senator Cannon pairs with a silver senator and goes to New York to look after private interests, leaving the most important interest of the people of Utah to take care of itself.

Senator Cannon knew that if Senator Blodgett had been in Washington he would have voted to take up the free coinage substitute. Yet he puts with a man who always votes for free coinage. This is what the people of Utah cannot understand.

The agitation of the question of the Bible in the public schools of Chicago recalls the fact that some years ago a book seller of that city wrote, in answer to a correspondent who had ordered Canon Farrar's "Seekers After God," that there were "no seekers after God in Chicago."

Senators Brown and Cannon by their votes and pairs show that they think protection a paramount issue to the free coinage of silver. If the Republican senators of the silver producing state of Utah will not stand by silver before all else, is it to be wondered at that the silver cause does not make greater headway?

With the city council lies the selection of a member of the police and fire commission. It is a public office of much importance and in filling it the public interests should be considered before and above all things else. Let the candidate of no ring or clique be elected. The people expect the city council to do its duty in this matter.

The house committee on territories refuses to report a bill to make a state out of the Arizona gravel-pit. Good! We have more than enough already of sage-brush and cactus-desert states," says the New York World. The very thought of a silver producing state gives the World the severest kind of cramps. There must be something the matter with its "innards." Turn the Röntgen ray on it.

Senator Frank J. Cannon was paired with Senator Joe Blackburn when the question of taking up the tariff bill on motion of Merrill, was put to vote. Blackburn is one of the most pronounced silver men in the country, yet Cannon pairs with him. The only inference to be drawn is that Senator Cannon is a protectionist always, a free coinage man sometimes, particularly when there is no voting to be done.

CHAIRMAN MOTT'S ADDRESS.

The address of J. J. Mott, chairman of the national committee of the Silver party, to the people of the United States, which appeared in our columns yesterday, is rather a disappointment. It lacks that vigor of Anglo-Saxon expression that a treatment of the silver question now calls for. It possesses none of the elements of a bugle blast such as will call the people together from all parties to the support of a great cause. As an appeal to the people to lay aside party obligations on the special question of free silver in the coming campaign, it is weak and will be ineffectual.

Chairman Mott lays too much stress upon the election of a president of the United States. He says: "The one hope of the people, I am convinced, is the election of a president pledged unconditionally and unreservedly to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, the same as from the foundation of our government until 1873." The election of a president by the silver forces is only part of the mighty task of restoring silver to its proper place in our monetary system. Important as that task is, it is not all. We need also a House as well as a Senate that will pass a free coinage bill, and unless we get it the hope for free coinage is remote indeed.

Mr. Mott does not clearly show the necessity for the organization of a third party. On this head he says in part:

Long patience and dispassionate reflection has convinced me that an independent American financial system is absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and the establishment of commercial conditions in this country that will give the common people—the agricultural and laboring classes—an equal show with capital and concentrated wealth. How can it be effected? Can it be done through either the Republican or Democratic party as now constituted?

Clearly the answer to the last question is no; not as now constituted; but it is our opinion that it is much easier to effect the necessary change in the Democratic party than in the end will secure the right legislation for silver than to do it by organizing a third party; for such is the multitude of things that intrude themselves into the affairs of government that we doubt very much if there would be sufficient cohesive strength in a party formed for the single purpose of giving the country free coinage of silver, to hold it together long enough even to do that.

Further on Mr. Mott asks: "Shall we longer heed the false promises of party platform declarations? Shall we longer submit to the academic discussion of what bimetalism means? Shall it be another campaign of straggling and equivocation?" To that we say no, most emphatically no; and we believe that in the Democratic party the sentiment is ripening as well on the side of the single gold standard as on the side of bimetalism, to squarely define the position that shall be assumed, and one of two things will happen: Either the gold men in the national convention will predominate and declare for the single gold standard, in which event the free silver men will walk out of the convention; or else the free silver forces will predominate, and unequivocally declare for the free coinage of silver, in which event the single gold standard men would leave the convention. In either event there would be a re-affirmation of Simonpure Democracy to which those who loved the principles of Jefferson and Jackson would at last gravitate; and in our judgment only in this way will a party be formed that will settle the money question. It is the mission of the Democratic party to settle the wrong inflicted upon this country by the vicious legislation of the Republican party; and the Democratic party will not fail of its mission.

A bill that was recently introduced into the New York assembly might be worthy some consideration by our own legislature. It prohibits any duly licensed pawnbroker in the state from loaning any person any money upon the tools or implements of trade of any laborer, mechanic or artisan, under a penalty of \$100 fine upon conviction. The object of the bill is to stop an evil that leads to great distress in families. Needy persons often pawn tools of trade to provide the necessities of life, thus depriving themselves of the very means to earn those necessities. Then, too, the amount advanced upon tools by pawnbrokers is the very smallest possible, the workman's necessities being their opportunity.

DON'T KNOW CLEVELAND.

Senator Brown in his explanation of his vote in favor of tariff and against silver the other day, said: "I voted as I did because I wanted a tariff law and as high a tariff on wool as we can get. My object was to get that bill before the Senate and amend the wool clause, striking out the qualifications for the ad valorem duties provided for in the McKinley bill and putting specific tariff on all kinds of wool. I think a moderate tariff bill of that kind might pass both houses and be approved by the President." That statement does not do very great credit to Mr. Brown's judgment or knowledge of men. If Senator Brown has persuaded himself that the House tariff bill, even when modified as he says it was his purpose to modify it, would ever receive the approval of President Cleveland, he certainly deceived himself. In his regular message to Congress President Cleveland emphatically declared there was no necessity for increased taxation to increase the revenues of the government; and for a senator to suppose that after such a declaration Grover Cleveland would give executive sanction to a professed emergency tariff bill to do that which he declared was not necessary to do, shows that that senator has not studied the character of Grover Cleveland. It is useless for Republican legislators to hope that any tariff legislation increasing tariff duties can secure the approval of the present occupant of the White House. And it is equally vain for them to suppose that they can secure the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate to pass it over the President's veto. Therefore it is useless for senators to waste their time in passing tariff measures and least of all on such a tariff measure as this House tariff bill, which was neither legislative fish, flesh or fowl. It is not a Democratic tariff bill of course. The Republicans de-

clare that it is not a Republican tariff. The administration, both through the President's message and Mr. Carlisle's treasury report, declared in advance that they did not want it. Mr. Reed undoubtedly would have preferred never to have seen it born; and the unfortunate and unloved child is now dead, most probably to the very great relief of everybody who had ought to do with giving it life. Every day makes it more apparent that this Congress ought to have taken the advice of Henry Waterson at its commencement—"pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home."

THE EXCITABLE VENEZUELAN.

The people of Venezuela appear to become unduly excited over every move of an English vessel. A story comes from Caracas that a British vessel is taking soundings at the mouth of the Orinoco, and this provokes much warlike comment. There may or may not be an English ship at the mouth of the Orinoco taking soundings. It is a matter of no great moment one way or the other. If the people of Venezuela will pause long enough to reflect they will very soon come to the conclusion that can in any way give offense to the United States. The decision of her majesty's government to submit its case to the Venezuelan boundary commission now sitting in Washington, is ample evidence of this fact.

The excitable Venezuelans think and act to judge by the dispatches from Caracas, as though there were an alliance offensive and defensive between their country and this. There is not. Moreover, they should realize that the government of the United States has not undertaken and will not undertake to champion all their quarrels. It has simply undertaken to uphold and maintain the Monroe doctrine, a doctrine formulated and promulgated by President Monroe for the protection and preservation of the interests and integrity of the United States. This it will do. This government intervened in the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute because it regarded British aggressions as menacing its peace and welfare. Venezuela's interests are incidental to our own; this should be borne in mind.

If our Venezuelan friends will remember all these things they will save themselves much trouble. If they act unwisely and precipitate trouble with England they may lose a friend and gain nothing. The findings of the boundary commission must be awaited by all the parties in interest before any further steps can be taken. Self-interest should teach our Venezuelan friends that this is their only safe course at present.

SENATOR BROWN AND SILVER.

"My vote was no act of hostility toward silver. We have already passed one silver bill in the senate, and the cause of silver will gain nothing by annexation to the tariff bill. A free coinage bill would surely be defeated, a light tariff bill might possibly be carried."

Such is the explanation of Senator Brown for his vote in favor of an impossible tariff bill instead of for a free silver substitute; and this, too, from a man who said in accepting his election for senator: "I shall always remember those things which I know you are cherishing most in your hearts. I shall try to remember at all times, and on all occasions the great need of the west, to make that which we produce here the life blood of the nation (loud applause); not merely by one act, nor merely by one outburst, not merely by demanding that some particular pet bill be passed, but I shall remember at all times, and on all occasions, in season and out of season, that which will be my duty to do everything I can to advance the relative price of silver, and shall do it (applause), and I hope finally the great goal will be reached which the nation demands, that which the west alone is today crying, and which is to the good of all, the passage of such legislation as shall make the free coinage of silver possible at the ratio of sixteen to one." (Applause.)

Now it may be urged that Senator Brown was pledged to protective tariff as well as to silver, and that is granted; but it will scarcely be denied, even by Republicans, that the present tariff law is protefliberal. Moreover, there could be no reasonable hope entertained that tariff legislation was even a remote possibility with Grover Cleveland in the White House, and nearly as many Democrats in the senate as there are Republicans, hence there could be no hope of passing a tariff bill over the President's veto. Under these circumstances one would think that a man as definitely pledged to silver as Senator Brown was, would have seen the line of his duty best in supporting silver instead of tariff.

Moreover, the only possible way the western Republicans can bring to pass any legislation favorable to silver is by serving notice upon the east that there will be no more protective tariff for the whole country, and it is evident from the action of the Republican senator from Utah that they will not force that alternative upon their party and therefore, so far as the Republican senators from this state are concerned, there will be no free coinage of silver secured by action of the Republican party.

Republican papers are beginning to rally to the defense of Senators Brown and Cannon because of their vote on the tariff bill. The Provo Enquirer says: "Senator Brown did all right in voting for the tariff revenue bill. We fail to see that more can be gained by the senate in passing at this state another free silver bill. The one which passed a couple of weeks ago met its fate at the house, where an overwhelming anti-silver majority holds sway. Because, therefore, we cannot get free coinage of silver, is it any reason why we should declare that we will not take a needed tariff for revenue and for protection?" Where will this "needed tariff for revenue and for protection" come from? If a protective tariff can be had in the present congress, so can a free silver law. Explain and excuse the vote of the senators from Utah as the Republican press will, the fact remains that they subordinated the silver issue to the protective tariff, a live issue to an impossible issue for the coming presidential campaign.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOAN.

The popular loan was a great success, so great that people have not heard much else for a fortnight past; in fact, it is rather hard to tell which is ringing in one's ears most, the strains of "Paradise Isle" or that cry, "The loan is a great success." The people have been dazzled by it, but at last they are beginning to look at all sides of the case.

Nothing has done so much to draw attention to the real character of the loan and its possibilities as the action of the bullion broker, Zimmerman, in drawing gold directly from the sub-treasury in New York, presenting greenbacks therefor, and paying the same gold back for bonds. We commented on the case a few days ago. Other papers have taken it up, giving their views of the incident. The New York Journal says:

The action of the bullion broker, Zimmerman, cannot be severely condemned. It is neither patriotic nor creditable, although it is not illegal. Mr. Zimmerman has a right to speculate on the necessities of the government just as anybody had a legal right to speculate on the misfortune of the Venetian merchants. We have the right to condemn any such un-American conduct. But, meantime, it must not be forgotten that the failure of congress to pass proper financial measures puts the treasury gold balance at the mercy of speculators. The blame which attaches to congress does not relieve the speculators. Both are judged by their own conduct. The one takes advantage of the neglect of the other to make a raid on the treasury. Both are wrong, and both are about equally incapable of appreciating the disgust of men who love the country.

Just where the "un-American conduct" of the affair comes in, we cannot see. If your Uncle Samuel will insist on having all his notes payable in gold, neither he nor any one else has any right to complain when his notes are presented for payment. This prating about presenting greenbacks to the treasury and getting the gold for them being "un-American conduct" is rather nauseating. It reminds one of Dr. Johnson's famous definition of patriotism being "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

The Washington Post takes an entirely different view of the incident from what the Journal does, and a much more sensible one.

The Zimmerman incident, which so aroused the ire of Sub-Treasurer Jordan in New York on Monday, need not have surprised or outraged that zealous and official. It was nothing more or less than the logical fruit of the financial plan upon which the administration is now proceeding. Zimmerman had a perfect right, under the law, to take his greenbacks to the sub-treasury and demand gold in exchange for them. Equally, he had a perfect right to present that same gold in payment for bonds to which he or his client had subscribed. Such is the privilege of any citizen under existing law. * * * The simple truth of the matter is that we can see not the slightest warrant for expecting the sale of bonds will result in adding perceptibly to the treasury's stock of gold. There has been a great hurrah and jubilation over it, but the plain, ugly and inevitable fact is that the gold to meet each successive installment issue of bonds can be taken out of the treasury for that purpose. The Herald has pointed this fact out repeatedly. Bond loans to cure our financial ills are but a sorry makeshift.

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Recently Mr. John Brisbane Walker offered Mr. Gladstone one dollar a word for a magazine article of any length, to which Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:

"Dear Sir—While I am very sensible of the flattering terms in which you have addressed me, I have to regret that my work in hand is of such a nature as entirely to disable me from undertaking a new engagement. Your faithful and obedient,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

As Mr. Gladstone's magazine articles are often from six to ten thousand words in length, it will readily be seen what value is set upon the grand old man's utterances. What is it that gives this value to what the old statesman says? Not merely literary merit, not philosophical depth in what he says; for their have been and are men who write a freer and more beautiful diction than he does, and who are more philosophical in thought, but they can command no such price for their words. It can not be said, either, that it is because of any official position held by him, for Mr. Gladstone is now a private English citizen. It comes, of course—this value of his words—from his relations to public questions in the past, and to his character—that mysterious, undefinable something that is independent of birth or of fortune.

COMMENTS BY THE EDITORS.

Congressmen Should Go Home.
The proceedings in both branches of congress this week leave very little if any ground for expecting any legislation for the relief of the country. The bond bill is stuck fast in the mud of the house, the revenue bill in the ice pack of the senate. The statesmen might as well pass the appropriations and go home.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Not on the Programme.
The male quartette consisting of Mantie, Carter, Dubola and Teller are to sing some grand, sweet songs not down on the Republican programme.—Anaconda Standard.

The Unexpected May Happen.
Delegate Benjamin Harrison should be at his post in St. Louis in June. Should there be a stampede to the ex-president, it would be highly proper for him to be on hand with a ringing acceptance of the unexpected honor.—St. Louis Dispatch.

Keep It Before the People.
Keep it before the people of Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California that the Trans-Mississippi exposition will attract more attention to the vast resources of the greater west than any and all other advertising schemes and all the immigration bureaus.—Omaha Bee.

What Venezuela Can Claim.
Sir David Chalmers, who was chief justice of British Guiana from 1878 to 1882, declares that out of the 100,000 square miles claimed by British Guiana, Venezuela can claim two-thirds with absolute honesty. He does not say that two-thirds belongs to Venezuela, but that the grounds on which she claims a second one-third should be submitted to arbitration or to a court of justice.—Boston Journal.

Senate English.
One of the United States senators from North Dakota regrets that "we speak the same language as the English." But the language spoken in the senate is not

heard in England, except in the London fish market.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No More Ashamed Than Usual.
The Chicago public is not feeling any more ashamed of Al. Lammers because of his latest outbreak. It would not be easy for the people to be any more ashamed of him than they were before.—Chicago Record.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY.



MURPHY J. FOSTER.

who has again been elected governor of Louisiana, is a native of that state, and is about 55 years of age.

He is the leader of the Anti-Lottery party, and is one of the most popular men in Louisiana.

Daniel Lamont's name in connection with New York gubernatorial matters is being stage-whispered.

The marquis of Lorne is engaged upon the history of Windsor castle, of which he is governor, and of which he lately published a guide book.

Alexander Bull, son of Ole Bull, the violinist, played on his father's famous violin at a festival given in honor of the violinist's birthday in Minneapolis recently.

Robert Mark Wenley, who has been appointed to the senior professorship of philosophy in the University of Michigan, in succession to Professor Dewey, is a son of the treasurer of the Bank of Scotland. He is a prolific writer on philosophic subjects.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Patient—Do you think a sudden fright would be likely to bring on a relapse?

Doctor—Most certainly?

Patient—Then please bear that in mind when making out your bill.—Calendrier Anecdotes.

Mr. Barlow (looking at thermometer)—Gee whilkens! But the thermometer stood near zero all day!

Mrs. Barlow (with asperity)—What else could you expect? You would hang it out there on that cold, bleak porch! Bring it in the house.—Puck.

Willie—I know sister would be glad to go skating with you.

Ringway—What makes you think so?

"She says she has been dying all winter to have you break the ice."—Lily.

"That man," said the cannibal warrior, "had the most argumentative nature I ever encountered."

"Do you mean the one that you just ate?"

Yes. We had a dispute on certain points of ethics and the result was that I had him for dinner.

"Well, that gave you the best of the controversy."

Yes. But he never gives in. He doesn't agree with me yet.—Washington Star.

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THE QUALITY of this silverware is first-class. Rogers' make, King's pattern. 30c the dozen. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco and silverware suitable for palaces or cottages. Send coupons with name and address to:

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In many ways—5,000 years ago a Chinese lady discovered the art of changing the fibre of a worm's cocoon into a fabric—ever since then they have been introducing something new to us. Now they take rice straw and weave it into the most beautiful of matting. Our Chinese matting just received surpasses anything in quality and design of former years. Just think, we can sell you matting from 12½ cents per yard. Costs very little to cover a whole room, and there is nothing nicer for bed rooms. We have just received a full car load of Linoleums and floor oil cloths, that go this week at very low prices.

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